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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH  
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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1. Riems was until the end of the war an institute for large-scale virus research, with particular reference to animal plagues. It was also the principal source of supply for Germany, and during the war for Mitteleuropa, of Food and Mouth vaccine. In August 1945, the greater part of the installations of the Riems Institute was dismantled and sent to an island in the Seeliger See. The remainder, "down to the last Reagenzglas", was dismantled in December 1945, and sent to Kazakhstan.
2. From then until April 1947, the German research workers gradually and partially revived the Institute. They did this on their own initiative, with some meager support from the Landesregierung and none whatsoever from the Russians. Their chief source of revenue was the manufacture of Foot and Mouth vaccine, which they sold privately to veterinaries. In April 1947, the Russians began to take a lively interest in the Institute and provided unspecified but not large quantities of experimental animals. From then on all the products of Riems have been a Russian monopoly. Orders for products originate from the Central Institute of Bacteriology in Moscow, and are passed on by the SMA Berlin-Karlshorst. There are no Russians permanently stationed at Riems. They come occasionally from Briesewald to give ~~their~~ orders.
3. Equipment for large-scale virus research is now lacking, and Riems is at present limited to research in the following:
  - a. Teschener Krankheit ("Ansteckende Schweineelähme") against which the Russians have ordered a vaccine to be prepared. If sufficient strains are available the microbiological department expects to achieve success in the field within a year.
  - b. Infectious anemia of horses.
  - c. Bornasche Krankheit of horses.
  - d. Brucellosis of cattle.

The viruses of these last three have been isolated, but no other progress has been made with them.

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The Institute at present produces Foot and Mouth vaccine. [There are 50,000 liters of Foot and Mouth Vaccine there, of which 1 liter can vaccinate 50 animals.]

[In January 1948, Riens obtained a "Gross" [redacted] which, together with the extent of its restoration, gives it a production capacity of Foot and Mouth vaccine sufficient to vaccinate [redacted] animal population of all Germany in the event of an epizootic.]

In December 1947, a vaccine against Geflügelpest was successfully produced for the first time after two years of experiments by Prof. Traub, Director [redacted] of the Institute, and head of the Microbiological Department. [redacted] and units of this were immediately produced for Russia. Prof. Traub has also discovered a vaccine against Schweinrotlauf. This is an Aluminum-Hydroxide Adsorbat Formol vaccine, [redacted] on nine highly immunizing Rotlauf strains, the immunizing substances of which are highly water soluble. These strains were taken from among [redacted] which took from 1945 to [redacted] the end of 1947 to complete. [redacted] vaccine was developed against Schweinrotlauf by the Russians is [redacted] Formol vaccine which is very ineffective. The Russians have ordered 50,000 units of Traub's vaccine to be produced this year for Russia. [redacted] be released to the Eastern Zone. During the eight weeks beginning on 3 March 1948, Prof. Traub was to prepare scientific reports on his Geflügelpest and Schweinrotlauf vaccines. These are to be delivered to the SPA Fachherst and articles [redacted] will be published in the "Sovetskaya Veterinaria".

Personnel employed at Riens are:

- a. Tchaitovsky, a German-Ukrainian employed as interpreter and veterinary for the experimental animals at Riens. The Germans, who all dislike him, have kept him from research work.
- b. Dr. Kurt Dedie is a Virologischer at Riens. He took his Staatsexamen in 1936, and formerly lived in Berlin with his family at Schmagenhof, Wangerogesteig 10.
- c. Dr. Heinz Christian Nagel, once of Riens, was appointed early in 1948 as scientific assistant in the virus department of the Bohrung Werke in Marburg.
- d. On 10 December 1947, Professor Traub was appointed lecturer at the Institute for Veterinary Hygiene of the Veterinary Hochschule Berlin, Hannoverischestr. (formerly the Heeresveterinäruntersuchungsamt). He works there during the terms but returns to Riens to work during the vacations and has retained his position at Riens. In the summer of 1947 he was offered a post by Gießen University but the Russians forbade him to accept it.

[redacted] COMMENT: Infectious [redacted] of horses is also called swamp fever. Hornsche Krankheit of horses is also called Encephalitis. Schweinrotlauf is called erysipelas or diamond skin disease, and a vaccine against it was prepared by Pasteur in 1882. Geflügelpest has the common American name of Fowl pest.)

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